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CUBA.

*Sanitary report from Santiago.*SANTIAGO DE CUBA, *March 7, 1896.*

SIR: I have the honor of submitting the following report on the sanitary condition of Santiago de Cuba for the week ended Saturday, March 7:

The mortality for this week has been 51. Of these deaths, 6 were from yellow fever, 1 from diphtheria, 1 from typhoid, 5 from tuberculosis, 6 from pernicious fever, 5 from remittent fever, 2 from pneumonia, 8 from enteritis, and the rest from diseases of noncontagious character.

The local newspapers announce cases of smallpox, but there have been no deaths from it since the one I reported. This report has done some good. It has made many apply for vaccination. The number of deaths from yellow fever remains normal; cases now almost always end fatally.

Croup and diphtheria seem to be more frequent among us now, but as serotherapy is practiced very few die. Enteric fever is excessively common, especially among the children, who die in great numbers, and this is probably owing to the scarcity of pure fresh cows' milk, which is very difficult to get, and almost impossible for the poor classes from its excessively high price—20 cents per quart.

Respectfully,

HENRY S. CAMINERO, M. D.,
Sanitary Inspector, U. S. M. H. S.

TURKEY.

Sanitary report of Constantinople—Quarantine measures against Alexandria.

[Report 147.]

CONSTANTINOPLE, *February 26, 1896.*

An epidemic of influenza prevails in Constantinople, and, as I have already written in my last report, many cases prove fatal. According to the returns of the last month, January, 1,559 deaths were registered in the town of Constantinople, the ordinary death rate of which is from 700 to 1,000 per month. The number of deaths registered for the month of January, 1895, was 1,200, of which 150 were caused by smallpox. The latter disease has, during the last month, caused only 6 deaths.

In Alexandria, Egypt, cholera seems to progress slightly. Since the 4th instant up to the 17th instant, 22 cholera cases were registered, of which 5 occurred on the 17th. It is reported that the inhabitants of Alexandria do not want to declare the cholera cases, since the local authorities are obliged to pay 20 piasters (about one American dollar) to the muhtars or the chief of the quarters for every cholera case announced.

On account of the increase of cholera it has been decided by the international board of health to order a five days' quarantine (to be undergone at one of the Ottoman lazarettos) for ships coming from Alexandria. Ships with passengers coming from the other ports of Egypt will be submitted to a medical observation for forty-eight hours, during which the wearing apparel of the passengers has to be disinfected.

Ships going from Egypt (Suez) to the Holy Land of Hejaz have to undergo ten days' quarantine at the lazaretto of Abu-Saad. Ships without passengers have to be submitted only to a medical visit. * * *

SPIRIDION C. ZAVITZIANO.